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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MILK MARKETING ORDERS DIVISION

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SEP 14 1964

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

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SUMMARIES OF
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through April 1, 1964 X

Attached are Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which were revised during the period December 2, 1963 through April 1, 1964. No new orders became effective during this period.

Separate pages show suspensions and Federal Register Citations.



SUSPENSIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND TERMINATIONS

Issued during the period December 2, 1963 through April 1, 1964

Suspensions

Eastern Colorado: Page 137-3: For the months of January and February 1964 suspension removes the requirement that transfers or diversions to nonpool plants located 200 or more miles from Denver, Colorado, be classified as Class I.

Great Basin: Page 136-1: For the period of January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964, the suspension reduces to 40 percent the receipts of producer milk which must be distributed on routes for pool plant qualification; also eliminates from the total producer milk used in this computation, that producer milk which is diverted to a nonpool plant.

Rio Grande Valley: Page 138-3: Action continues the present Class I price pending amendatory action.

St. Louis: Page 62-2: Action suspends the country plant shipping requirements for February 1964.

San Antonio: Page 127-3: This action will make effective for the month of February 1964, the same rate of compensatory payment (difference between Class I milk and blend price) on unpriced other source milk assigned to Class I milk which is now applicable for the months of January and March through August.

Texas Panhandle: Page 132-1: Action permits unlimited diversion of producer milk during the month of December 1963.

Tri-State: Page 5-3: Action suspends for the month of December 1963, certain parts of the supply-demand formula which will result in a price 19 cents higher than would otherwise apply for the market.

Determinations

Upper Chesapeake Bay: Page 16-4; Washington, D. C.: Page 3-3: Action determines that the Delaware Valley Class I price on a 3.5 percent butterfat basis is comparable to the Philadelphia order Class I price adjusted to the same butterfat content for purposes of the Class I pricing mechanism of the Washington, D. C. and Upper Chesapeake Bay orders.

SUSPENSIONS, DETERMINATIONS, AND TERMINATIONS -CONTINUED

Issued during the period December 2, 1963 through April 1, 1964

Terminations

Great Basin: Page 136-1: Action permits milk delivered from farms to Central Arizona handlers and pooled under that order part of the month to be pooled under this order during the remainder of the month.

Southeastern New England: Page 14-3: and Connecticut: Page 15-3: Termination deleted one word in the allocation of receipts provision which has been inadvertently included in the January 1 amendment.

34 Markets:

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Action removes the Chicago area roller process nonfat dry milk price from the butter-powder formula prices used for surplus pricing in these orders.

Order Suspensions in Effect April 1, 1964

Appalachian	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Puget Sound
Central Mississippi	Mississippi Delta	Rio Grande Valley
Central West Texas	Mississippi Gulf Coast	Rock River Valley
Cincinnati	Nashville	St. Joseph
Clarksburg	Nebraska-Western Iowa	Southeastern Florida
Duluth-Superior	Neosho Valley	Sioux Falls-Mitchell
Eastern Colorado	New Orleans	South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart
Fort Wayne	North Texas	Southern Michigan
Great Basin	Northeastern Ohio	Upper Chesapeake Bay
Inland Empire	Northeastern Wisconsin	Washington, D. C.
Kansas City	Northern Louisiana	Wheeling
Lubbock-Plainview	Oklahoma Metropolitan	Wichita
Madison	Ozarks	Youngstown-Warren

(1-1-63): Action suspends compensatory payments at the difference between the Class I and surplus prices until amendment actions can be made effective.

Black Hills	Des Moines	St. Louis
Chattanooga	Eastern South Dakota	Sioux City
Chicago	Knoxville	Suburban St. Louis
Central Arkansas	Paducah	Texas Panhandle

(3-1-63): Action provides for continuing the presently effective rate of compensatory payment at the difference between Class I and blend price until amendment action can be made effective.

Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	Red River Valley
Louisville-Lexington-Evansville	San Antonio
Quad Cities-Dubuque	

(3-1-63): Action provides for compensatory payment at the difference between the Class I and blend prices until amendment actions can be made effective.

Cedar Rapids-Iowa City (9-5-63):

Through April 30, 1964, action reduces from 40 or 50 percent to 30 percent, the percentage of total member milk of a cooperative which must be received at pool distributing plants if the receipts at the cooperative standby plant are to be pooled. Action also permits unlimited diversions for the same period.

Chicago (3-1-63):

Order suspends indefinitely, the classification section references to "in bulk" to provide Class III classification of milk disposed of in consumer packages to bakeries, soup and candy manufacturing establishments.

Colorado Springs-Pueblo (7-1-63):

Action permits packaged fluid milk products received from an Eastern Colorado order pool plant and distributed by a Colorado Springs-Pueblo order handler to be deducted from Class I if they were classified as Class I at the Eastern Colorado pool plant.

Order Suspensions in Effect April 1, 1964 -Continued

Great Basin (1-1-64):

For the period of January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964, the suspension reduces to 40 percent the receipts of producer milk which must be distributed on routes for pool plant qualification; also eliminates from the total producer milk used in this computation that producer milk which is diverted to a nonpool plant.

Mississippi Gulf Coast (9-1-62):

Action suspends indefinitely, that portion of pool plant requirements which require shipments by a supply plant of 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant.

Oklahoma Metropolitan (6-1-62):

The compensatory payment provision in the order applying to a nonpool distributing plant is suspended indefinitely.

(4-1-63): Mileage limit on transfers suspended indefinitely.

Rio Grande Valley (1-1-64):

Action continues the present Class I price pending amendatory action.

Wichita (1-1-63):

The "standby" pool plant provision is suspended in any month during which a plant qualified under such provisions, qualifies also under the 50 percent shipment standard of another order.

Supplement to Federal Register Citations
(December 2, 1963 through April 1, 1964)

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Austin-Waco - C.F.R. 1129</u>		
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Black Hills - C.F.R. 1075</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Boston - C.F.R. 1001</u>		
28 FR 12702	11-30-63	Amendment No. 24
<u>Central Arizona - C.F.R. 1131</u>		
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Central West Texas - C.F.R. 1128</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Chattanooga - C.F.R. 1090</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Cincinnati - C.F.R. 1033</u>		
29 FR 4144	3-31-64	Amendment No. 23
<u>Clarksburg - C.F.R. 1009</u>		
29 FR 2926	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Colorado Springs-Pueblo - C.F.R. 1135</u>		
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Columbus - C.F.R. 1035</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
29 FR 4145	3-31-64	Amendment No. 11

Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Con.
(December 2, 1963 through April 1, 1964)

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<u>Connecticut - C.F.R. 1015</u>		
28 FR 12729	11-30-63	Amendment No. 7
28 FR 12922	12-5-63	Amendment No. 8
28 FR 13741	12-17-63	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Corpus Christi - C.F.R. 1130</u>		
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Dayton-Springfield - C.F.R. 1034</u>		
29 FR 4145	3-31-64	Amendment No. 12
<u>Delaware Valley - C.F.R. 1004</u>		
29 FR 2858	2-29-64	Amendment No. 1
<u>Eastern Colorado - C.F.R. 1137</u>		
29 FR 553	1-23-64	Order suspending certain provisions
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Fort Wayne - C.F.R. 1047</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Great Basin - C.F.R. 1136</u>		
28 FR 14224	12-24-63	Order suspending certain provisions
29 FR 2556	2-19-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Indianapolis - C.F.R. 1049</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
29 FR 4147	3-31-64	Amendment No. 4
<u>Inland Empire - C.F.R. 1133</u>		
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Kansas City - C.F.R. 1101</u>		
28 FR 12734	11-30-63	Amendment No. 16

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<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Knoxville - C.F.R. 1101</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Lubbock-Plainview - C.F.R. 1120</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Muskegon - C.F.R. 1042</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Nashville - C.F.R. 1098</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>New York-New Jersey - C.F.R. 1002</u>		
28 FR 12902	12-5-63	Amendment No. 22
<u>North Central Ohio - C.F.R. 1037</u>		
29 FR 4146	3-31-64	Amendment No. 4
<u>North Texas - C.F.R. 1126</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Northeastern Ohio - C.F.R. 1036</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Northern Louisiana - C.F.R. 1096</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Ozarks - C.F.R. 1067</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Puget Sound - C.F.R. 1125</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions

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(December 2, 1963 through April 1, 1964)

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Rio Grande Valley - C.F.R. 1138</u>		
28 FR 14490	12-31-63	Order suspending certain provisions
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>St. Louis - C.F.R. 1062</u>		
29 FR 2859	2-29-64	Order suspending certain provisions
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>San Antonio - C.F.R. 1127</u>		
29 FR 1559	1-30-64	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>Sioux City - C.F.R. 1066</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Sioux Falls- Mitchell - C.F.R. 1072</u>		
29 FR 2928	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart - C.F.R. 1031</u>		
29 FR 2926	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Southeastern New England - C.F.R. 1014</u>		
28 FR 12724	11-30-63	Amendment No. 8
28 FR 13741	12-17-63	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Southern Michigan - C.F.R. 1040</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Springfield - C.F.R. 1006</u>		
28 FR 12715	11-30-63	Amendment No. 13

Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Con.
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<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Texas Panhandle - C.F.R. 1132</u>		
28 FR 13448	12-12-63	Order suspending certain provisions
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Toledo - C.F.R. 1041</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Tri-State - C.F.R. 1005</u>		
28 FR 12922	12-5-63	Order suspending certain provisions
28 FR 14418	12-28-63	Amendment No. 14
<u>Upper Chesapeake Bay - C.F.R. 1016</u>		
28 FR 13357	12-10-63	Determination
29 FR 2858	2-29-64	Amendment No. 5
<u>Upstate Michigan - C.F.R. 1043</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Washington, D. C. - C.F.R. 1003</u>		
28 FR 13357	12-10-63	Determination
29 FR 2857	2-29-64	Amendment No. 9
<u>Western Colorado - C.F.R. 1134</u>		
29 FR 2929	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Wheeling - C.F.R. 1008</u>		
29 FR 2926	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>Worcester - C.F.R. 1007</u>		
28 FR 12719	11-30-63	Amendment No. 14
<u>Youngstown-Warren - C.F.R. 1048</u>		
29 FR 2927	3-4-64	Order terminating certain provisions

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136	Great Basin	136-1 through 136-5
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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 1
Boston, Massachusetts

Order, Revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, and ships at dock in specified Massachusetts towns and cities.

Population (1960 Census): 2,888,447

Principal places are: Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Lynn, Newton, Lowell, Quincy, and Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
- *2. The operator of an unregulated plant or pool bulk tank unit under another Federal order from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including Boston) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from New England order plants are not over 2 percent of own farm production.

Producer:

Any person (except a producer-handler under any Federal order, a producer of certified milk, a producer under another Federal order, or a local or state government not engaged in the resale of any packaged fluid milk products on routes, if it so elects) who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is received by a handler at a regulated plant, December through June, from a farm which supplied nonpool milk to such handler during the previous July through November period.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition on routes in the marketing area exceeds 700 quarts on any day or a daily average of 300 quarts.

- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of its receipts of fluid milk products.
- c. Total disposition of Class I milk in the month or in either of the two preceding months is at least 40 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products.
- d. Total disposition of Class I milk on routes in this marketing area is greater than on routes in any other Federal marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships during the month at least a total of 15 percent of its producer receipts as fluid milk products to plants under any of the New England orders to which qualifying shipments may be made, with a majority of such shipments being made to plants under this order. A plant which was a pool supply plant during each of the months of July through November under this order, or which met certain pooling requirements under other New England orders or the New York-New Jersey order during this period, may be a pool supply plant under this order during the period December through June, unless it requests revocation of automatic status.

Supply plants which meet shipping requirements of this order and of another New England order and which ship only Class II milk to Boston plants may be regulated, upon request, under the other order.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition not in excess of 2 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products.

*Exempt Distributing Plant:

A plant, other than a pool supply plant under any Federal order, meeting all the requirements of a regulated distributing plant except "a" under 1 above.

*Distributing Plant for Unregulated Markets:

A processing or packaging plant from which route disposition outside any Federal marketing area exceeds 50 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products, and which is not a regulated plant under any Federal order, or a producer-handler's plant under any Federal order, or an exempt distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, frozen milk, reconstituted milk, concentrated milk, flavored milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and 50 percent by weight of half and half.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. In milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of fluid milk and cream receipts not to exceed 2 percent.

*Transfers to Other Plants:

1. Transfers to regulated plants.

- a. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in this market are:
 - (1) Class I when in the form of packaged fluid milk products.
 - (2) Classified in the class to which assigned at the receiving plant when in bulk.
- b. Transfers to other Federal order plants are classified in accordance with "a" above, except bulk transfers to plants regulated under the Springfield and Worcester orders which are Class I to the extent of Class I utilization at the receiving plant.

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants.

- a. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:
 - (1) Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - (2) Transfers in consumer packages.
 - (3) Bulk transfers to intermediate plants which are retransferred to plants outside New England States and New York State.
- b. Bulk transfers to all other unregulated plants are Class I to the extent of Class I utilization at the receiving plant.

*Classification of Milk and Milk Products From Other Sources:

1. Receipts from other than regulated plants:

- a. From Class II deduct: (Remainder is Class I)
 - (1) Receipts, other than exempt milk, from a local or state government which has elected nonproducer status.
 - (2) Receipts from producer-handlers under any Federal order.
 - (3) Receipts from "exempt distributing plants" under any New England Federal order.
 - (4) Receipts of bulk fluid milk products from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
 - (5) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated supply plant from plants located more than 400 miles from Boston.
 - (6) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated distributing plant or supply plant from supply-type plants located within 400 miles of Boston.
 - (7) Receipts, packaged, at a regulated distributing or supply plant from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.

b. Assign to classes, in the same manner as producer milk, receipts, bulk and packaged, at a regulated distributing plant from a plant located more than 400 miles from Boston.

2. Receipts from other Federal order plants:

a. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders using individual-handler pooling.

(1) Bulk receipts at a regulated distributing plant are prorated to the quantities of Class I and Class II milk remaining at all regulated plants of the receiving handler, after making certain other assignments.

(2) Bulk receipts at a regulated supply plant are allocated to Class I after certain other assignments, remainder is Class II.

(3) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

b. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders outside New England using marketwide pooling are allocated the same as "a" above.

c. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders within New England.

(1) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

(2) Bulk receipts at regulated plants are allocated to Class I after certain other assignments, remainder is Class II.

3. Receipts assigned:

a. To Class I under 1a (1,2,3,4) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and Class II prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

b. To Class I under 1a (5,6,7) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

c. In 2a (1) above are credited at the blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

d. In 2a (2) above, to the extent receipts are assigned to Class I, are credited at blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test) Prices quoted at base zone 201-210 miles from Boston.

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:

a. Multiply New England Economic Index by \$0.0567, add or subtract the difference in excess of 11 cents between such product and adjusted New York-New Jersey Class I-A price at 3.5 percent butterfat, and multiply by the supply-demand and seasonal adjustment factors; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November through December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities
(1957-59)

1.0025

x 3

- (2) Disposable Personal Income Index:
 [Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U.S.)
 (quarterly)] times ratio New England to U. S. per capita
personal income x 1
20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the
New England region x 0.6, plus:
0.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1)
 Monthly Rate with house x 1)
 Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33)
 Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33) x $\frac{0.4}{1.9833}$ x 3
Daily Rate no board and room x 26)
5)

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October through December	1.08	July	0.96
Jan., Feb., and Sept.	1.04	April	.92
August and March	1.00	May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price.

3. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price: Average price paid for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants in U. S., adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.125, plus 0.24 x New York 92-score butter price, and adjusted by the following amounts:

+ \$0.08: Jan. and July	- \$0.07: May
+ .07: February	- .06: June
.00: March	+ .15: August
- .04: April	+ .11: Sept.-Dec.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and producer. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.120.

Location Differentials: Prices are quoted at 201-210 miles from Boston. Prices at Boston are: Class I and uniform + \$0.54, Class II + \$0.058. Differentials compared to Boston city price apply to plants located 81 miles or more from Boston, Massachusetts; deduct:

1. Class I.

- a. 39.6 cents - 81 to 90 miles.
- b. 1.2 cents - each additional 10 miles, 91 to 210 miles.
- c. 1.0 cent - each additional 10 miles beyond 210 miles.

2. Class II.

- a. 2.6 cents - 81 to 90 miles.
- b. Over 90 miles - varying amounts up to 0.6 cents for each 10 miles with maximum of 9.3 cents.

3. Producer. Blend prices to producers are adjusted by differentials applicable to Class I milk and by the following adjustments based on farm location, provided such addition shall not result in a price higher than the Class I price.

- a. Farms within 40 miles of Boston or Lawrence: + \$0.46.
- b. Farms over 40 miles from Boston and Lawrence; but not over 80 miles from Boston: + \$0.23.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

*Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products which have had no assessment charge.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under market wide pooling.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers, must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provisions.

*Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal orders: Plants under "a" or "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - a. Distributing plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk during the month on routes in the marketing area of another order.
 - b. Supply plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but:
 - (1) are regulated under another marketwide pool order, or
 - (2) make greater qualifying shipments to an individual handler pool market during the month.

2. Plants not subject to other Federal orders: Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make pool payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling. Rate is difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of plant.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 33
Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky

Order, revised 4-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory within: Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties, Ohio; and Boone, Campbell, Grant, Harrison, Kenton, and Pendleton Counties, Kentucky.

Population (1960 Census): 1,472,042

Principal places are: Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown, and Norwood, Ohio; Covington and Newport, Kentucky.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted by the association.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant):

1. Distributing plant.

A plant located outside the marketing area which is inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

- (1) Disposition of Class I milk on routes wholly or partially within the marketing area is 10 percent or more of total route disposition of Class I milk.
- (2) A plant located within the marketing area which disposes of milk on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption and which ships milk or skim milk to regulated distributing plants equal to one percent or more of total Class I utilization of all regulated distributing plants during the second month preceding such shipments is regulated according to the following schedule:

<u>Months Milk Shipped</u>	<u>Plant is Regulated</u>
October or November	November
Two months, October-December	December
Three months, October-January	January-October

If non-regulated status is requested, such status becomes effective the first month following the request during which no milk is shipped to regulated distributing plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk and egg nog.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen deserts and ice cream mix; condensed skim and whole milk; cottage cheese; aerated cream; and dip specialties.
 - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, Cheddar cheese, frozen cream, evaporated and condensed milk.
 - b. Disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
 - c. In shrinkage of other source milk.
 - d. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
 - e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in the highest priced classification available over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants, unless another class is claimed and verified and use in that class is equivalent to the amount claimed. Excess is assigned, in order, to Classes III, II, and I.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Classes II and I):
 - a. Receipts from plants not regulated under any order.
 - b. Receipts from plants regulated under other Federal orders, after first subtracting from Class I, receipts of fluid milk products in containers not larger than one gallon from plants regulated under Order 34, Dayton-Springfield, and sour cream in consumer packages if priced as Class I under any other order, or as Class II under Order 30, Chicago, if such products are not packaged in the same containers in the receiving pool plants.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Classes I and II, above, (whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 111 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants). Payment rate: Classes I or II price in each case, adjusted by respective butterfat and location differentials, less:

(Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray powder price -6.4 cents x 8.2).

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota-Wisconsin, and adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.34 with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a total adjustment not to exceed 50 cents, June adjustment not to exceed that in preceding May, and January adjustment to be not less than that in preceding December.

3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.13) + (Chicago area spray powder price -5.5 cents x 8.2).

4. Class III. March through August: Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

M and R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc., Chillicothe, Ohio
 Carnation Co., Hillsboro, Ohio
 Nestles Co. Inc., Greenville, Ohio
 Beatrice Foods Co., (Osgood Milk Co.), Osgood, Ind.
 Carnation Co., Maysville, Kentucky

September through February: Class II price

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Class II differential for the preceding month + 1.25 cents.

2. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month times .118) - (Chicago area spray powder price -5.5 cents x 8.2 x .001).

3. Class III. (Chicago 92-score butter price -5 cents x .120) - (Chicago area spray powder price -6.4 cents x 8.2 x .001) (September through February, Class III differential is same as Class II, except for milk used to produce butter).

4. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to producer milk at plants located over 30 miles from Cincinnati, which is moved to unregulated plants within 30 miles of Cincinnati in the form of fluid milk products, condensed, skim milk or frozen cream, or which is otherwise disposed of or utilized as Class I or Class II; deduct:

- a. 6 cents - 30 to 39 miles.
- b. 8 cents - 40 to 49 miles.
- c. 10 cents - 50 to 59 miles.
- d. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply to all producer milk.

*Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which the following deductions are made from payments to producers:

- 20 cents - April
- 25 cents - May and June
- 20 cents - July

Such deductions are paid out in the months of September, October, November, and December at a rate of 20, 30, 30, and 20 percent respectively.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk in Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Distributing and supply plants meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order are not regulated by this order (except for reports which may be required by the market administrator) unless they dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products to pool plants and on routes in this marketing area for four consecutive months.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area less Class I purchase from regulated plants, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects.
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class value at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

BY

DR. J. H. HARRIS

AND

DR. R. M. HARRIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1955

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 35
Columbus, Ohio

Order, revised 4-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Ohio counties of Franklin, Delaware, and Fairfield, except the townships of Clear Creek and Amanda; and specified townships in the counties of Licking, Madison, and Union.

Population (1960 Census): 816,532

Principal places are: Columbus, Newark, and Zanesville, Ohio.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which "Grade A" fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption as "Grade A" by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for disposition of "Grade A" milk and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area plus Class II milk is 15 percent or more of "Grade A" receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of "Grade A" receipts from dairy farmers and other plants. This requirement applies to Ohio State University plant only for the months of October, November, January, and February.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption as "Grade A" which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following March through July unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and eggnog and milk shake mix. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Classes II, III, or IV milk.
- c. Inventories of fluid milk products.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce cottage cheese and aerated cream.
- b. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers in bulk fluid form in any the months of April through July.
- c. Not accounted for in Classes I, III, or IV.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

Used to produce condensed milk, frozen cream, ice cream, ice cream mixes, and condensed skim milk except such condensed disposed of to non-Grade A plants April through July.

4. Class IV. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than products specified as Classes I, II, or III.
- b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk received in form of fluid milk product in bulk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants located within 100 miles of Columbus unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from approved dairy farmers and receipts from all Federal order plants prorated to Class I. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to plants 100 miles or more from Columbus, Ohio.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class IV, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in series IV, III, II, I.
2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.11 with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I and Class II in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 38 cents when utilization in the market differs from the standard by 16 percentage units.
3. Class II. The higher of:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
 - b. $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} - 3.5 \text{ cents} \times 4.2) + (\text{Chicago area spray price} - 4 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$.
Plus \$0.70, plus or minus a supply-demand adjustment.
4. Class III. The higher of "a" or "b" in Class II above:
Adjusted during August through March by 26 percent of any plus supply-demand adjustment and plus the following amount for:

\$0.55: August through March
.50: April through July

5. Class IV.

(Chicago 92-score butter price -3.5 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray price -4 cents x 8.2):

April through July minus 12 cents
August through March minus 5 cents

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I and Class II. Class I price x 0.0172 but not less than Class III differentials.
2. Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.126 August through March and x 0.124 April through July.
3. Class IV. Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.115.
4. Producer. Weighted average of Classes I, II, III, and IV differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and Producer. Apply to plants located 80 miles or more from Columbus, Ohio; deduct:

- a. 15.0 cents - 80 to 90 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

*Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which the following deductions are made from payments to producers:

- 20 cents - April
- 25 cents - May and June
- 20 cents - July

Such deductions are paid out in the months of September, October, November, and December at a rate of 20, 30, 30, and 20, percentage respectively.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products received from other sources.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices).

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Distributing and supply plants meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order are not regulated by this order (except for reports which may be required by the market administrator) unless they dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products to pool plants and on routes in this marketing area.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat and location differentials less Class IV price adjusted by Class IV butterfat differential; or, if the handler so elects.
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 15
Connecticut

Order, revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the state of Connecticut including ships at dock.

Population (1960 Census): 2,535,234

Principal places are: Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
- *2. The operator of an unregulated plant or pool bulk tank unit under another Federal order from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operated a distributing plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition on routes in the marketing area exceeds 700 quarts on any day or a daily average of 300 quarts.
 - b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of its receipts of fluid milk products.
 - c. Total disposition of Class I milk in the month or in either of the two preceding months is at least 40 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products.
 - d. Total disposition of Class I milk on routes in this marketing area is greater than on routes in any other Federal marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships during the month at least a total of 15 percent of its producer receipts as fluid milk products to plants under any of the New England orders to which qualifying shipments may be made, with a majority of such shipments being made to plants under this order. A plant which was a pool supply plant during each of the months of July through November under this order, or which met certain pooling requirements under other New England orders or the New York-New Jersey order during this period may be a pool supply plant under this order during the period December through June, unless it requests revocation of automatic status.

Supply plants which meet the shipping requirements of this order and of the Boston order and which ship only Class II milk to Boston plants may be regulated, upon request, under this order.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association from which shipments to distributing plants and shipments directly to distributing plants from its members, are at least 50 percent of its total member producer milk.

*Exempt Distributing Plant:

A plant, other than a pool supply plant under any Federal order, meeting all the requirements of a regulated distributing plant except "a" under 1 above.

*Distributing Plant for Unregulated Markets:

A processing or packaging plant from which route disposition outside any Federal marketing area exceeds 50 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products, and which is not a regulated plant under any Federal order, or a producer-handler's plant under any Federal order, or an exempt distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, flavored milk, flavored skim milk (including dietary products), cultured skim milk, buttermilk, fluid concentrated milk, any fluid mixture of milk, skim milk and cream containing less than 12 percent butterfat, and 50 percent by weight of half and half.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

e. In shrinkage of other source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent. On transfers and diversions shrinkage is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$ percent to plant receiving from producers and remainder to plant doing other handling.

*Transfers to Other Plants:

1. Transfers to regulated plants.

a. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in this market are:

- (1) Class I when in the form of packaged fluid milk products.
- (2) Class I when in bulk, unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants.

b. Transfers to other Federal order plants are:

- (1) Class I when in the form of packaged fluid milk products (except to New York-New Jersey order plants).
- (2) Classified in the class to which assigned at the receiving plant when in bulk (except to New York-New Jersey order plants).
- (3) Class II. (except under certain conditions) when to New York-New Jersey order plants.

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants.

a. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

- (1) Transfers to producer-handlers.
- (2) Transfers in consumer packages.
- (3) Bulk transfers of milk to an unregulated plant and then to another plant outside New York and New England States.

b. Bulk transfers to all other unregulated plants are Class I, unless, within certain limitations, Class II utilization is established.

*Classification of Milk and Milk Products From Other Sources:

1. Receipts from other than regulated plants:

a. From Class II deduct: (Remainder is Class I)

- (1) Receipts from producer-handlers under any Federal order.
- (2) Receipts from "exempt distributing plants" under any New England Federal order.
- (3) Receipts of bulk fluid milk products from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
- (4) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated supply plant from plants located more than 400 miles from Boston.
- (5) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated distributing plant or supply plant from supply-type plants located within 400 miles of Boston.
- (6) Receipts, packaged, at a regulated distributing or supply plant from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.

b. Assign to classes, in the same manner as producer milk, receipts, bulk and packaged, at a regulated distributing plant from a plant located more than 400 miles from Boston.

2. Receipts from other Federal order plants:

a. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders using individual handler pooling.

(1) Bulk receipts at a regulated distributing plant are prorated to the quantities of Class I and Class II milk remaining at all regulated plants of the receiving handler, after certain other assignments.

(2) Bulk receipts at a regulated supply plant are allocated to Class II after certain other assignments, remainder is Class I.

(3) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

b. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders outside New England using marketwide pooling are allocated the same as "a" above.

c. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders within New England.

(1) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

(2) Bulk receipts at regulated plants are allocated to Class II after certain other assignments, remainder is Class I.

3. Receipts assigned:

a. To Class I under 1a (1,2,3) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and Class II prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

b. To Class I under 1a (4,5,6) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

c. In 2a (1) above, are credited at the blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

d. In 2a (2) above, to the extent receipts are assigned to Class I, are credited at blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price. (See Boston Summary)

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price: Average price paid for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants in U. S., adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.125, plus 0.24 x New York 92-score butter price, and adjusted by the following amounts:

+ \$0.138: Jan. and July	- \$0.012: May
+ .128: February	- .002: June
+ .058: March	+ .208: August
+ .018: April	+ .168: Sept.-Dec.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and Producer. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.120.

Location Differentials:

1. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and those towns in Massachusetts or Rhode Island which border on the State of Connecticut which are 50 miles or more from Hartford, Connecticut:

- a. Class I and Producer. Deduct:
 - 33.0 cents - 51 to 60 miles.
 - 1.4 cents - each additional 10 miles.
- b. Class II. Deduct:
 - 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles.
 - 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles.
 - 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles.
 - 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles.
 - 8.0 cents - 251 and over.

*2. Farm: For farms located in Connecticut, Rhode Island, part of New York State east of the Hudson River and south of Berkshire Section of the New York State Thruway, or that portion south of the Massachusetts Turnpike in Massachusetts add 46 cents per hundredweight. For farms located outside the area as described above, but within New York State east of the Hudson River and south of the northern boundaries of North Greenbush, Sand Lake, and Stephentown townships in Rensselaer County, add 23 cents per hundredweight.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool, with seasonal incentive payment plan under which \$0.15 per hundredweight is withheld from payments to producers during April, May, and June and paid out in equal amounts during the months July, August, and September.

*Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products which have had no assessment charge.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers, must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provisions.

*Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders: Plants under "a" or "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

a. Distributing plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk during the month on routes in the marketing area of another order.

b. Supply plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but:

(1) are regulated under another marketwide pool order, or

(2) make greater qualifying shipments to an individual-handler pool market during the month.

2. Plants not subject to other Federal orders: Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make pool payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling. Rate is difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of plant.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio

Order, revised 4-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the cities of Dayton, Oakwood, and Springfield, with specified areas in Clark, Greene, and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.

Population (1960 Census): 607,005

Principal places are: Dayton, Springfield, Kettering, and Fairborn, Ohio.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which "Grade A" milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which during the month:

Disposes of "Grade A" milk on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships any approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and butter.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Dumped (skim milk only) or disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2.5 percent with the shrinkage on transfers allocated 60 percent to the transferring plant and 40 percent to the receiving plant.

3. Class II butter. Butterfat:

Used to produce butter.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers to a plant regulated under another order.
- d. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants within 100 miles from Dayton or Springfield and all bulk transfers of cream unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and Class I milk from other Federal order plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- e. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants 100 miles or more from Dayton or Springfield.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

Receipts of fluid milk products and nonfluid milk products reprocessed in plant.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.12$.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.24, with a supply-demand adjustment based on the simple average of Cincinnati and Dayton-Springfield supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Dayton-Springfield adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I (except certain bulk sales) in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 38 cents when utilization in the market differs from the standard by 12 percentage units.

3. Class II.

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price $\times 4.2$) plus (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$) -20 cents.
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price $\times 4.27$) plus (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$).

4. Class II (Butter credit)

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price -5 cents $\times 4.2$) plus (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$) -20 cents.
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price minus 3.6 cents $\times 4.27$) + (at Chicago roller powder price minus 5.5 cents $\times 8.2$).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.127$).
2. Class II (except butter).

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times .012$) - (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents $\times 8.2$ minus 20 cents divided by 965).
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price for current month $\times .0127$) - (at Chicago roller powder price -5.5 cents times 8.2 divided by 965).

3. Class II (Butter credit)

- a. March through August: (Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 1.20) - (Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12 -.05).
- b. September through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 1.27) - (Chicago 92-score butter x 0.12 -.036).

4. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. No provisions.

*Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which the following deductions are made from payments to producers:

- 20 cents - April
- 25 cents - May and June
- 20 cents - July

Such deductions are paid out in the months of September, October, November, and December at a rate of 20, 30, 30, and 20 percent respectively.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I disposition.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Distributing and supply plants meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order are not regulated by this order (except for reports which may be required by the market administrator) unless they dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products to pool plants and on routes in this marketing area.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to submit reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4
Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey

Order, revised 3-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Pennsylvania counties of Delaware and Philadelphia; specified areas in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania; part of New Castle County, Delaware; and the counties of Mercer, Burlington, Ocean, Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May, all in the state of New Jersey.

Population (1960 Census): 4,652,298

Principal places are: Philadelphia, Bristol, Chester, and Lower Merion, Pennsylvania; Camden, Trenton, and Atlantic City, New Jersey; Wilmington, Delaware.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which any fluid milk product disposed of to a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant (except a farmer who is included in a pool bulk tank unit under, Federal Order No. 2, New York-New Jersey) and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Producer Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month disposition of Class I milk is made on routes in the marketing area.
2. Supply plant. A plant which ships fluid milk products to a regulated distributing plant, unless shipment is for Class II use. System pooling permitted, upon request, when a handler operates a distributing plant and one or more receiving plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; cultured buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products are Class I up to the weight of a like unfortified product.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. Dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- d. Contained in inventory of fluid cream and fluid milk products on hand at the end of the month.
- e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- f. Contained in skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
- g. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
- h. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers to other plants:1. Transfers to regulated plants:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to other plants fully regulated under this order are Class I unless utilization in Class II is claimed by operators of both plants and such Class II utilization is available in the transferee plant. In either case, producer milk at both plants shall receive priority in assignment to Class I if any other source milk (except other order milk) is received at either plant. Cream is Class II up to Class II disposition, excess is Class I.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products to other Federal orders (to the extent such transfers are not offset by receipts from plants under the same other Federal order) are classified in the class or classes to which assigned under the receiving order, except bulk shipments subject to partial pooling in another order which are classified in accordance with market utilization in the transferee market. (Transfers in New York-New Jersey include both route sales and sales to regulated handlers).

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants:

The following are Class I (except cream which is assigned to Class II):

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers to plants not regulated under any order, unless Class II utilization is claimed by the shipping handler, whereby the Class I assignment is limited to the extent Class I utilization is available at such plant. (After prior assignments to Class I of receipts from dairy farmers regularly associated with such plant and prorata assignment of receipts from plants regulated under other orders).

c. Transfers to refrigerated holding facilities to the extent Class I utilization is available in the unregulated plant subject to the above limitation with respect to computing available Class I.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. From Class I milk, deduct:

- a. Other-source milk from dairy farmers who are producers in a pool bulk tank unit in New York and/or milk which was priced and pooled under any other market wide Federal order pool. Limited to an amount specifically purchased to offset Class I (Class I-A in Order No. 2) milk disposed of in such other market, provided other market provides for offsetting of such Class I sales by purchase of equivalent amounts of Class I products.
- b. Certified milk in packaged form.
- c. Packaged milk priced as Class I under another order.

2. From Class I and Class II milk, pro-rate:

Bulk receipts under specified conditions, from other Federal orders not assigned under 1a above.

3. From Class II milk, deduct: (Remainder is Class I)

- a. Producer handlers.
- b. Cream and nonfluid milk products.
- c. Fluid milk products not priced under another order if agreed Class II by both transferor and transferee.
- d. The remaining pounds of other source milk, under specified conditions, not assigned under 1a and 2 above.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. An economic formula (composite formula index) is calculated quarterly using the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th months preceding the first month of the pricing quarter by dividing the sum of the following indexes by 15.

- a. BLS wholesale price index all commodities (1957-59), 4-week average
0.99614
- b. Monthly dairy feed price (20%) reported by Pa. Fed. - State Crop Reporting Service
0.03896
- c. Prices received by farmers for products other than dairy, reported by Pa. Fed. - State Crop Reporting Service
2.103
- d. U. S. manufacturing milk price (1961-62 base period) ÷ seasonal adjustment
0.030707

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.023	July	0.988
February	1.014	August	.997
March	1.006	September	1.000
April	.980	October	1.004
May	.976	November	1.014
June	.984	December	1.014

- e. Average daily Class I sales by handlers under Order No. 4
(Excluding handlers located in New Jersey and sales of certain handlers with minimal Class I disposition in the market area)
using (1957-58) base period

29,475

÷ seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.009	July	0.946
February	1.023	August	.949
March	1.011	September	1.020
April	1.025	October	1.046
May	1.010	November	1.005
June	.966	December	.990

- *2. Class I. The Class I price is determined quarterly and announced in advance using the following schedule:

Class I price schedule (abbreviated):

<u>Formula Index</u>	<u>Price</u>		
	<u>1st, 3rd, & 4th quarters</u>	<u>2nd quarter</u>	<u>Annual level</u>
95.2 - 97.2	5.40	4.80	5.25
99.0 - 101.0	5.60	5.00	5.45
102.8 - 104.8	5.80	5.20	5.65
106.6 - 108.6	6.00	5.40	5.85

The annual level price may not exceed average of Midwest condensery prices for preceding 12 months (ending with second month preceding the quarter) by more than \$2.60. If more than \$2.60, price is reduced in 20-cent multiples.

Price is further adjusted by a supply-demand adjuster based on the average relationship of producer receipts to Class I sales in the 12-month period ending with the second month preceding the quarter:

<u>Ratio of receipts to sales</u>	<u>Adjustment in sales</u>
Over 142.0	-40
139.1 - 142.0	-20
129.0 - 139.0	0
126.0 - 128.9	+20
Under 126.0	+40

(The supply-demand adjustment is limited to plus or minus 80 cents of the Class I price in the same quarter of the preceding year.)

3. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price: Average price paid for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants in U. S., adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.125, plus:

+ \$0.16: Jan. and July	+ \$0.01: May
+ .15: February	+ .02: June
+ .08: March	+ .23: August
+ .04: April	+ .19: Sept.-Dec.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat content)

1. Class I. Average Philadelphia cream price (40% cream in 40-qt. cans),
minus \$2.00 ÷ 9.7143

35

Provided such price is not less than New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 1.20.

2. Class II. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.120.
3. Producer. Same as Class I, above.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. For plants located 45 miles or more from the nearest of the City halls in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Trenton or Atlantic City, New Jersey; deduct:
 - a. 23.0 cents - 45 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Class II. For plants located 45 miles or more from the nearest of the City halls in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Trenton and Atlantic City, New Jersey; deduct:
 - a. 5.0 cents - 45 to 70 miles.
 - b. 1.0 cent - each additional 70 miles.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk including such handlers own production.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. No provisions.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions:1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.

a. Distributing plant which qualified under both this and another order shall be regulated by this order when the greater volume of its Class I sales on routes and to other producer milk plants are made in this marketing area, unless such plant would be regulated under such other order.

b. Supply plant which qualifies under both this and another order shall be regulated by this order when a greater volume of its Class I milk is disposed of to plants in "a" above, unless such plant would be regulated under such other order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders.

Operators of such plants are required to submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 136
Great Basin (Utah-Nevada-Wyoming)

Order, revised 2-19-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, within the counties of Box Elder, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake City, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Weber, Summit, Grand, Daggett, Duchesne, Carbon, Sanpete, Juab, Millard, Sevier, Uintah, and Emery in Utah, and the counties of Elko and White Pine in Nevada, and the town of Evanston in the county of Uinta, Wyoming.

Population (1960 Census): 836,029

Principal places are: Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Provo, Utah; Elko, Nevada; and Evanston, Wyoming.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such association with respect to member milk delivered to a regulated plant in tank trucks controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy ~~farmer~~ who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants (receipts from regulated plants limited to 3,000 pounds per month or 5 percent of Class I sales, whichever is larger) are distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of total route disposition of fluid milk products; and
 - b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and supply plants, August through March and 40 percent, April through July.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated, skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks, fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk, except eggnog.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat used to produce cottage cheese.
3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product or a Class II product.
 - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
 - c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
 - d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
 - e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of bulk fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless located within 525 miles from Salt Lake City, and unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts at such plants from all Federal order plants.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class II, then Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products classified and priced as Class I under another order after first subtracting from Class I packaged sour cream not processed or packaged by pool plants during the month if classified and priced as Class II under Order No. 30 (Chicago, Illinois).

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of net Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate for Class I receipts in "b": Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential: For Class I receipts in "a", payment rate is Class I price, less Class III price both adjusted by respective butterfat differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$2.05, with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 1 1/2 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard, with a maximum total adjustment of 50 cents.
3. Class II. The Class III price plus 15 cents.
4. Class III. (Chicago 92-score butter price $\times 4.03$) + (Chicago area spray powder price $\times 8.2$) - 55 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.135$.
2. Classes II and III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month times 0.115.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Ogden, Price, Richfield, or Vernal, Utah; or Elko, Nevada, whichever is closest; deduct:

- a. 15.0 cents - 100 to 110 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they make payments at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February through following January with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August through December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days):
 - a. Transfers to any other person are permitted.
 - b. A producer who has no base or relinquishes his base is assigned a base equal to 45-80 percent (varies by months) of his deliveries until an earned base is established.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal orders: Plants under "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator:
 - a. Distributing plants regulated under another order and meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order, unless they dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in this marketing area.
 - b. Supply plants regulated by another order and meeting the pool plant requirements under this order February through July on the basis of shipments August through January.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the marketing administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 49
Indianapolis, Indiana

Order, revised 4-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

Indianapolis, Indiana, marketing area means all of the territory within the boundaries of the counties of Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Clay, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vigo, and Wayne, all in the state of Indiana, including territory wholly or partly within such boundaries occupied by government (Municipal, State, or Federal) reservations, installation, institutions or other similar establishments.

Population (1960 Census): 2,122,583

Principal places are: Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Muncie, Indiana.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which "Grade A" milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler or a producer under another order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

- *1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of "Grade A" milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from producers and pool supply plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of "Grade A" milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from producers and pool supply plants (excluding receipts by diversion from plants in other orders).

A distributing plant which was a pool plant September through May, shall continue to be a pool plant June, July, and August if fluid milk products are disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers to regulated distributing plants each month. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through February is a supply plant in the following April through August unless nonregulated status is requested.

A plant which was a pool plant August through March and which was a pool supply plant December through March shall be a pool plant April through July.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; cream and cream mixtures; butter-milk; plain and flavored milk drinks, and flavored milk, including "fortified" and "dietary" milk products. (Fluid milk products fortified with nonfat milk solids are Class I in an amount equal only to the weight of an equal volume of an unfortified product of the same butterfat content.)
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products on hand at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products, not accounted for in Class I.
- e. Milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- g. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers or diversions from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers or diversions of fluid milk products (except non-Grade A cream), to plants within 300 miles from Indianapolis, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. In the case of other Federal order plants, classification is based on the receiving market. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to receipts from all other Federal order plants.
- d. Bulk transfers of cream (except non-Grade A cream) to any unregulated plant unless the same conditions under "c" above exist.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products reprocessed or converted to another product in the plant during the month.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Other source milk from a producer-handler in the form of fluid milk products.
- d. Fluid milk products priced under another order. (Packaged fluid milk products received from plants regulated under another order and disposed of in the same package as received are first subtracted from Class I.)
- e. Fluid milk products in inventory at the end of the month.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.27 through November 1964.
3. Class II. The basic formula price but not higher than the following:
 $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 4.2) \div (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.2) \text{ plus } 10 \text{ cents.}$

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 0.120$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.113$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 70 miles or more from Indianapolis deduct:

- a. 10.0 cents - 70 to 80 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which 8 percent of the Class I price is withheld April through July and the fund is paid out at the rate of 25 percent per month during September through December.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order for more than two consecutive months and are regulated under such order or who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in this marketing area but are fully regulated under another order, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Administrative assessment. No provision.
 - c. Compensatory payments. No provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 64
Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas

Order, revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in Jackson, Cass, Bates, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, and St. Clair Counties, Missouri and specified areas in Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri; Wayndotte, Leavenworth, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Lyon, Morris, Geary, Miami, and Riley (including Fort Riley military reservation) Counties, Kansas.

Population (1960 Census): 1,537,810

Principal places are: Kansas City and Independence, Missouri; Kansas City and Topeka, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. Cooperative associations which choose to report as handlers with respect to milk of producer members delivered in tank trucks owned or operated under contract by the association to other regulated plants and producer-handler plants, and such associations with respect to milk of producer members delivered in cans to regulated plants of two or more handlers in a single delivery period.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production, from regulated plants, or from cooperative associations in tank trucks are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a plant regulated under another order or a handler or producer-handler plant which disposes of an average of less than 600 pounds of Class I milk per day on routes in the marketing area):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 35 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, March through June and 45 percent, July through February.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers (less Class I route disposition) to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualified as a supply plant in each of the months August through December is a supply plant in the following January through July unless nonregulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association if 65 percent of the milk of producer members is delivered to other regulated plants during the month.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. Disposed of for livestock feed and skim milk dumped upon notification and verification by the market administrator.

e. In shrinkage of other source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following transfers of milk, skim milk or cream are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 200 miles of Kansas City, Missouri; Manhattan, or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest, unless

another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Transfers of milk, skim milk or cream (except Grade C cream and cream utilized in Class II under another order) to plants more than 200 miles from Kansas City, Missouri; Manhattan or Emporia, Kansas, whichever is closest.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Fluid milk products not priced under any order, and receipts of all nonfluid milk products reprocessed at the plant.
 - b. Fluid milk products priced under another order. (Packaged receipts of sour cream or yogurt priced as Class II under Chicago or Class I under other Federal orders are subtracted from Class I).
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 120 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.

- *2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$1.10: April through July

1.40: August through March

(Such price shall be increased 10 cents for the months of January, February, and March 1964).

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in the Kansas City and St. Joseph orders in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a total adjustment not to exceed 45 cents.

3. Class II. Higher of the following:

- a. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk plus 19 cents:

Carnation Company, Girard, Kansas

Kraft Foods Company, Nevada, Missouri

Pet Milk Company, Iola, Kansas

Swift and Company, Parsons, Kansas

- b. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) -74 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12 and adjust to the nearest one-tenth cent.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115 and adjust to the nearest one-tenth cent.
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month plus 4 cents x 0.10 and adjust to the nearest one-tenth cent.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Kansas City, Missouri; and Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Council Grove, or Emporia, Kansas, deduct:
 - a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 60 miles.
 - b. 16.0 cents - 60 to 80 miles.
 - c. 1.0 cent - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above differentials apply:
 - a. August through January to all producer milk.
 - b. February through July to base milk.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February through July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days).
 - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

- b. Transfers to family members are permitted under specified circumstances.
- c. Provision is made for those holding a base under another order who became producers under this order after the base-forming period.
- d. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants or, if the handler so elects,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 2
New York-New Jersey

Order, revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension pages for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including ships at dock and governmental installations and institutions in New York - New York City and designated counties in New York State. New Jersey - Designated counties in New Jersey.

Population (1960 Census): 18,490,830

Principal places are: New York, Syracuse, Yonkers, and Albany, New York; Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey.

*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant or a regulated pool bulk tank unit.
2. The operator of a partial pool plant or partial pool bulk tank unit from which Class I milk or Class II milk, or skim milk for fluid use is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant.
4. Any other plant approved by any health authority as a source of milk for the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which milk received only from his own production is distributed in the marketing area.

*Producer:

Any dairy farmer who delivers pool milk to a pool plant, or pool bulk tank unit, or under special conditions to a partial pool plant or partial pool bulk tank unit.

*Pool Milk:

1. Milk received in a pool unit or at a pool plant.
2. Milk received in a partial pool unit or at a partial pool plant located within 400 miles from New York City to the extend of Class I-A.
3. All milk received at a marketing area distributing plant from a partial unit or partial plant located beyond 400 miles.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant and Pool Bulk Tank Unit (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. A distributing or supply plant or bulk tank unit designated by the Secretary (after meeting certain specified conditions) unless unregulated

status is requested (except a nonpool bulk tank unit located inside a specified area).

2. A plant if its disposition of Class I milk in the marketing area is:
 - a. July through March: 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
 - b. April through June: 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, provided Class I disposition in area for previous October through December was 60 percent.
3. A plant from which 60 percent of its receipts from dairy farmers are disposed of as Class I, July through March, provided it qualified previously under "b" above.
4. Bulk tank unit located outside specified area in 1 above are pooled units if:
 - a. July through March: 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers are Class I in the marketing area.
 - b. April through June: 60 percent of milk is received at a pool plant October through December immediately preceding.
5. Any plant or bulk tank unit not qualified under 1, 2, 3, or 4 above is regulated if:
 - a. Disposition of some Class I milk is made from the plant in the marketing area, and total disposition of Class I milk is at least as great as Class I utilization of the market.
 - b. In the months July through March, under special conditions, qualified under "a" above for the period April through June.

*Partial (Pool) Plant and Partial (Pool) Bulk Tank Unit:

Plants or bulk tank units disposing of Class I-A and not qualified for pool status.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Accounting in each class is at whole milk equivalent of butterfat converted at plant test. Certain skim milk uses (Class I skim) are accounted for separately.

Classification:

1. Class I. Milk equivalent of butterfat (Class I-A, in-area; Class I-B, outside area).
 - a. Disposed of in the form of whole milk, including concentrated; milk and cream mixtures containing less than 10 percent butterfat; and butter-milk and plain and flavored milk and milk drinks containing 3 to 5 percent butterfat.
 - b. Inventories of Class I products.
 - c. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.
 - d. Cultured or flavored milk drinks with less than 3 or more than 5 percent butterfat disposed of in another Federal order market and which is assigned to Class I.

2. Class I skim (fluid skim differential).

Skim milk not included in the whole milk equivalent of butterfat disposed of in Class I products and skim milk derived from Class II and Class III is classified as Class I skim if it is disposed of for fluid use in the marketing area. All other disposition of skim milk is priced only to the extent it is accounted for in the whole milk equivalent of butterfat used in the respective class. This, in general, results in such skim milk being priced at the Class II skim value.

3. Class II. Milk equivalent of butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the metropolitan district as skim milk, cream, milk and cream mixtures containing more than 10 percent butterfat, and as buttermilk and flavored milk and milk drinks containing less than 3 or more than 5 percent butterfat.
- b. Contained in inventories of Class II products.
- c. Frozen cream which is classified as Class III is subject to an additional payment if it is disposed of as Class II.

4. Class III. Milk equivalent of butterfat:

- a. Disposed of outside the metropolitan district in any of the items listed in "a" under Class II.
- b. Used to produce any manufactured dairy product except products included in Class III butter-cheese December through July.
- c. In shrinkage up to amounts specified for different processing operations.

*Transfers to Other Plants:

1. Transfers between regulated plants and pool bulk tank units:

- a. Transfers from one regulated plant or pool bulk tank unit to another regulated plant or pool bulk tank unit within this market in the form of milk are Class I and in the form of cream are Class II unless another class is established at the transferee plant or subsequent plant to which a further transfer is made.
- b. Transfers to other Federal order plants are classified in accordance with the assignment in the other order.

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers are Class I.
- b. Transfers to unregulated plants are classified pro-rata with other receipts at such plant to all class uses.
- c. Transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to plants outside New England, Middle Atlantic States, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and 65 miles or more from the plant where they are produced are classified according to the form in which they left the plant.

*Classification of Milk and Milk Products From Other Sources:

1. Receipts from other than regulated plants:
 - a. Are deducted from other classes (remainder is Class I-A).
 - (1) Receipts from a producer-handler.
 - (2) Receipts at a regulated supply plant from plants located more than 400 miles from New York City.
 - b. With a total Class I utilization less than the New York-New Jersey market average are deducted from other classes (remainder is Class I-A).
 - c. With a total Class I utilization as great as the New York-New Jersey market average are deducted first from classes other than Class I-A (assignment in Class I-A results in pooling).
 - d. Located more than 400 miles from New York City to a regulated distributing plant are prorated to all uses at the receiving plant..
2. Receipts from other Federal orders:
 - a. Receipts from individual handler pool plants are allocated the same as receipts in a(2), b, c, and d under 1 above and priced accordingly in 3 below.
 - b. Receipts from other market wide pools in:
 - (1) Bulk form to a regulated distributing plant are allocated pro-rata to all uses at the receiving plant.
 - (2) Bulk form to a regulated supply plant are allocated to classes other than Class I-A.
 - (3) Package form assigned first to Class I-B then to Class I-A.
3. Receipts assigned:
 - a. To Class I-A under 1a(1) above make a pool payment at the difference between Class I-A and Class III prices.
 - b. To Class I-A under 1a(2) and 1b above make a pool payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices.
 - c. Under 1d above are handled the same as pooled producer milk.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Economic index times \$5.20.
 Economic index is BLS index of wholesale commodity prices adjusted to 1955 base.
2. Class I (Classes I-A and I-B). Basic formula price adjusted by supply-demand factor and seasonal adjustment.
 - a. Supply-demand adjustment. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in 2nd and 3rd preceding months and a standard utilization percentage provided in the order which is adjusted for seasonality according to the most recent 3 years. Adjustment is one percent of price for each one percentage unit that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

(For the months of October and November 1961, the utilization percentages to be used in the supply-demand adjustor for calculating the Class I-A price shall be 54.6 percent for October and 53.9 percent plus 2.8 for November.)

b. Seasonal. Price is adjusted by following factors:

January	1.05	July	.95
February	1.03	September	1.04
March and August	1.00	October and December	1.07
April	.94	November	1.09
May and June	.88		

3. Class I skim (fluid skim differential). Price per 100 pounds skim is difference between Class I-A milk and Class II price divided by 0.9125.

4. Class II.

a. The sum of (1) and (2):

(1) When New York 92-score butter price (25th day of second preceding month to 24th day of preceding month) is 56.5 to 60.0 cents, amount is \$3.00, March through July; \$3.15, other months. For each 3.5 cents change in butter price amount changes 15 cents.

(2) Roller powder, "other brands" reported by "Producer Price Current" times 7.5, minus 48 cents.

b. Frozen cream. On frozen cream made from producer milk and originally priced as Class III, handler pays if it is used in Class II, March through July, 9 cents per pound butterfat, other months, 10 cents per pound butterfat.

5. Class III. U. S. manufacturing milk price: Average price paid for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants in U. S. adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.125, plus:

+ \$0.08:	January and July	- \$0.07:	May
+ .07:	February	- .06:	June
.00:	March	+ .15:	August
- .04:	April	+ .11:	Sept.-Dec.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. (Classes I-A and I-B). 4 cents.
2. Class II. Subtract from the respective class price the amount determined as "b" under Class II price in this outline and divide by 35.
3. Class III. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.120.
4. Producer. Weighted average of class differentials.

*Location Differentials:

1. Direct delivery differential: All class prices and producer prices are increased 5 cents per hundredweight for milk received within the 70-mile zone.

2. Class prices. Class prices are established at the 201-210 mile zone, measured from specified places within the marketing area.

a. Classes I-A, I-B, and Class I skim.

(1) 201-210 mile zone - 0.

(2) Increases or decreases 1.2 cents for each 10-mile zone.

b. Class II and Class III.

(1) 201-210 mile zone - 0.

(2) Increased or decreased 1 cent for each 25-mile zone to 401 miles.

3. Producer price.

a. Zone differential for plants and producer's farm whose milk is delivered in a tank truck. Differentials same as those applicable to Classes I-A, I-B, and Class I skim.

b. Nearby farm differentials are paid from the pool. Rate varies from 1-64 cents depending on the utilization of Class I milk and the zone location of the farm in relation to metropolitan New York. Rates are reduced 10 percent for each full percentage point that the quantity of milk subject to the differential in the preceding 12 months exceeds 35 percent of total pool and nonpool Class I-A milk in such period.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants, partial plants, and pool or partial pool bulk tank units pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of pool milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Cooperative service. Provision is made for payment out of the producers' settlement fund to qualified cooperatives or federations with at least 4,000 producer members for marketwide services at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from members of a cooperative, or in the case of a qualified federation, to have been received from members of its federated cooperatives. An additional payment of 1 cent per hundredweight is made to cooperatives with at least 6,000 members and to any federation with an aggregate of 6,000 members.

Provision is also made for payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives and to federations (or federated cooperatives) which operate "regulated plants" at which at least 25 percent of the milk marketed by its members is received.

2. Base payment. No provisions.

*Special Handler Provisions:

1. Plants and bulk tank units subject to other Federal orders.

a. Handlers who are regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator, or

b. Meet the requirements of 1 or 2 below in the case of individual handler pool plants which have a Class I utilization as great as this market's average and ship (either on routes or to regulated plants) an excess of 800 pounds per day.

- (1) Establish a pool bulk tank unit for such milk, or
- (2) Offset such Class I-A dispositions with purchases of milk pooled and priced under any marketwide pool order.

2. Plants and nonpool bulk tank units not subject to any Federal order. Operators of such plants and bulk tank units are required to submit reports, and on milk allocated to Class I-A become a partial pool plant or partial pool bulk tank unit (unless such plant meets the requirements of both "a" and "b" below) and make a payment at a rate equal to the difference between Class I and blend prices.

- a. Class I utilization is as great as this market.
- b. Class I-A disposition is less than 800 pounds per day.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 37
North Central Ohio

Order, revised 4-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in Allen and Richland Counties; the cities of Findlay, Marion, and Tiffin and the Marion Correctional Institution, all in Ohio.

Population: (1960 Census): 311,647

Principal places are: Lima, Mansfield, Marion, and Findlay, Ohio.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which "Grade A" milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is more than 10,000 pounds.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk, skim milk or cream to a regulated distributing plant on seven or more days during the month. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in three of the four months of September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and eggnog and cultured milk products. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and eggnog and cultured milk products.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products in consumer packages are Class I. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products are Class I if each class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1 The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handler.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equal to the amount claimed.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Fluid milk products in consumer packages classified and priced as Class I under another order.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Non fluid milk products processed at the plant.

2. Compensatory payments: No provisions.

Class Prices:

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 36 (Northeastern Ohio), minus the location adjustment applicable under such order.

2. Class II. Class III price under Northeastern Ohio.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.130$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.115$.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

*Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deduction as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
- *2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Distributing and supply plants meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order are not regulated by this order (except for reports which may be required by the market administrator) unless they dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products to pool plants and on routes in this marketing area for four consecutive months.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provisions.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 14
Southeastern New England

Order, revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the state of Rhode Island (excluding Block Island), the following Massachusetts counties, including ships at dock, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, and Plymouth (excluding the towns of Hingham and Hull), and a number of towns in Norfolk and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts.

Population (1960 Census): 1,639,070

Principal places are: Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island; New Bedford, Fall River, and Brockton, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
- *2. The operator of an unregulated plant or pool bulk tank unit under another Federal order from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including this order) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from New England order plants are not over 2 percent of own farm production.

Producer:

Any person (except a producer-handler, a producer under another order with respect to milk diverted, or a local or state government not engaged in the resale of any packaged fluid milk products on routes, if it so elects) who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is received by a handler at a regulated plant, December through June, from a farm which supplied nonpool milk to such handler during the previous July through November period.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

- a. Disposition on routes in the marketing area exceeds 700 quarts on any day or a daily average of 300 quarts.

- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of its receipts of fluid milk products.
- c. Total disposition of Class I milk in the month or in either of the two preceding months is at least 40 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products.
- d. Total disposition of Class I milk on routes in this marketing area is greater than on routes in any other Federal marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships during the month at least a total of 15 percent of its producer receipts as fluid milk products to plants under any of the New England orders to which qualifying shipments may be made with a majority of such shipments being made to plants under this order. A plant which was a pool supply plant during each of the months of July through November under this order, or which met certain pooling requirements under other New England orders or the New York-New Jersey order during this period, may be a pool supply plant under this order during the period December through June, unless it requests revocation of automatic status.

Supply plants which meet the shipping requirements of this order and of the Boston order and which ship only Class II milk to Boston plants may be regulated, upon request, under this order.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition not in excess of 2 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products.

*Exempt Distributing Plant:

A plant, other than a pool supply plant under any Federal order, meeting all the requirements of a regulated distributing plant except "a" under 1 above.

*Distributing Plant for Unregulated Markets:

A processing or packaging plant from which route disposition outside any Federal marketing area exceeds 50 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products, and which is not a regulated plant under any Federal order, or a producer-handler's plant under any Federal order, or an exempt distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated products. Fortified and dietary products are accounted for at volume weight.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, flavored milk, flavored skim milk (including dietary products), cultured skim milk, buttermilk, fluid concentrated milk, any fluid mixture of milk, skim milk and cream containing less than 10 percent butterfat, and 50 percent by weight of half and half.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of total receipts.

Transfers to Other Plants:

1. Transfers to regulated plants.

Transfers from one regulated plant to another, in this market or in another Federal order market, in the form of fluid milk products are classified in the class to which assigned at the receiving plant.

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants.

a. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

- (1) Transfers to producer-handlers.
- (2) Transfers in consumer packages.
- (3) Bulk transfers of milk to an unregulated plant and then to another plant outside New York and New England States.

b. Bulk transfers to all other unregulated plants are Class I, unless, within certain limitations, Class II utilization is established.

*Classification of Milk and Milk Products From Other Sources:

1. Receipts from other than regulated plants:

a. From Class II deduct: (Remainder is Class I)

- (1) Receipts, other than exempt milk, from a local or state government which has elected nonproducer status.
- (2) Receipts from producer-handlers under any Federal order.
- (3) Receipts from "exempt distributing plants" under any New England Federal order.
- (4) Receipts of bulk fluid milk products from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
- (5) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated supply plant from plants located more than 400 miles from Boston.
- (6) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated distributing plant or supply plant from supply-type plants located within 400 miles of Boston.
- (7) Receipts, packaged, at a regulated distributing or supply plant from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.

b. Assign to classes, in the same manner as producer milk, receipts, bulk and packaged, at a regulated distributing plant from a plant located more than 400 miles from Boston.

2. Receipts from other Federal order plants:

a. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders using individual-handler pooling.

(1) Bulk receipts at a regulated distributing plant are prorated to the quantities of Class I and Class II milk remaining at all regulated plants of the receiving handler, after making certain other assignments.

(2) Bulk receipts at a regulated supply plant are allocated to Class II after certain other assignments, remainder is Class I.

(3) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

b. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders outside New England using marketwide pooling are allocated the same as "a" above.

c. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders within New England.

(1) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

(2) Bulk receipts at regulated plants are allocated to Class II after certain other assignments, remainder is Class I.

3. Receipts assigned:

a. To Class I under 1a (1,2,3,4) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and Class II prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

b. To Class I under 1a (5,6,7) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

c. In 2a (1) above, are credited at the blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

d. In 2a (2) above, to the extent receipts are assigned to Class I, are credited at blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price. (See Boston Summary)

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price, plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price: Average price paid for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants in U. S., adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.125, plus 0.24 x New York 92-score butter price, and adjusted by the following amounts:

+ \$0.138:	Jan. and July	- \$0.012:	May
+ .128:	February	- .002:	June
+ .058:	March	+ .208:	August
+ .018:	April	+ .168:	Sept.-Dec.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and producer. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.120.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located over 100 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; deduct:

- a. 42.0 cents - 101 to 110 miles.
- b. 1.2 cents - each additional 10 miles up to 210 miles.
- c. 1.0 cent -- each additional 10 miles above 210 miles.

2. Class II. Apply to plants located over 100 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; deduct:

- a. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles.
- b. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles.
- c. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles.
- d. 8.0 cents - 251 and over.

3. Farm. For farms located in Rhode Island or east of the Connecticut River in Connecticut, or in the Massachusetts counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Plymouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, or that part of Worcester or Middlesex south of the Massachusetts Turnpike, add to the producer price an amount up to 46 cents, not to exceed the Class I price adjusted by location differentials. For farms located in the Massachusetts counties of Essex, or in that part of Worcester and Middlesex north of the Massachusetts Turnpike, or in the New Hampshire towns of New Ipswich or Greenville, add an amount up to 23 cents, not to exceed the Class I price adjusted by location differentials.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

*Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products which have had no assessment charge.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing Service. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers, must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provisions.

*Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal orders: Plants under "a" or "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - a. Distributing plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk during the month on routes in the marketing area of another order.

b. Supply plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but:

- (1) are regulated under another marketwide pool order, or
- (2) make greater qualifying shipments to an individual-handler pool market during the month.

2. Plants not subject to other Federal orders: Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make pool payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling. Rate is difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of plant.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6
Springfield, Massachusetts

Order, revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the following Massachusetts cities and towns: Agawam, Chicopee, Easthampton, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Northampton, South Hadley, Springfield, Westfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham.

Population (1960 Census): 455,040

Principal places are: Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, and Northampton, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
- *2. The operator of an unregulated plant or pool bulk tank unit under another Federal order from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including Springfield) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from New England order plants are not over 2 percent of own farm production.

Producer:

Any person (except a producer-handler under any Federal order, a producer of certified milk, a producer under another Federal order, or a local or state government not engaged in the resale of any packaged fluid milk products on routes, if it so elects) who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is received by a handler at a regulated plant, December through June, from a farm which supplied nonpool milk to such handler during the previous July through November period.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition on routes in the marketing area exceeds 700 quarts on any day or a daily average of 300 quarts.

- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of its receipts of fluid milk products.
- c. Total disposition of Class I milk in the month or in either of the two preceding months is at least 40 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products.
- d. Total disposition of Class I milk on routes in this marketing area is greater than on routes in any other Federal marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships during the month at least a total of 15 percent of its producer receipts as fluid milk products to plants under any of the New England orders to which qualifying shipments may be made, with a majority of such shipments being made to plants under this order. A plant which was a pool supply plant during each of the months of July through November under this order, or which met certain pooling requirements under other New England orders or the New York-New Jersey order during this period, may be a pool supply plant under this order during the period December through June, unless it requests revocation of automatic status.

Supply plants which meet shipping requirements of this order and of the Boston order and which ship only Class II milk to Boston plants may be regulated, upon request, under this order.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition not in excess of 2 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products.

*Exempt Distributing Plant:

A plant, other than a pool supply plant under any Federal order, meeting all the requirements of a regulated distributing plant except "a" under 1 above.

*Distributing Plant for Unregulated Markets:

A processing or packaging plant from which route disposition outside any Federal marketing area exceeds 50 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products, and which is not a regulated plant under any Federal order, or a producer-handler's plant under any Federal order, or an exempt distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, frozen milk, reconstituted milk, concentrated milk, flavored milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and 50 percent by weight of half and half.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. In milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of fluid milk and cream receipts not to exceed 2 percent.

*Transfers to Other Plants:

1. Transfers to regulated plants.

- a. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in this market are:
 - (1) Class I when in the form of packaged fluid milk products.
 - (2) Classified in the class to which assigned at the receiving plant when in bulk.
- b. Transfers to other Federal order plants are classified in accordance with "a" above.

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants.

- a. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:
 - (1) Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - (2) Transfers in consumer packages.
 - (3) Bulk transfers to intermediate plants which are retransferred to plants outside New England States and New York State.
- b. Bulk transfers to all other unregulated plants are Class I to the extent of Class I utilization at the receiving plant.

*Classification of Milk and Milk Products From Other Sources:

1. Receipts from other than regulated plants:

- a. From Class II deduct: (Remainder is Class I)
 - (1) Receipts, other than exempt milk, from a local or state government which has elected nonproducer status.
 - (2) Receipts from producer-handlers under any Federal order.
 - (3) Receipts from "exempt distributing plants" under any New England Federal order.
 - (4) Receipts of bulk fluid milk products from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
 - (5) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated supply plant from plants located more than 400 miles from Boston.
 - (6) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated distributing plant or supply plant from supply-type plants located within 400 miles of Boston.
 - (7) Receipts, packaged, at a regulated distributing or supply plant from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
- b. Assign to classes, in the same manner as producer milk, receipts, bulk and packaged, at a regulated distributing plant from a plant located more than 400 miles from Boston.

2. Receipts from other Federal order plants:

- a. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders using individual-handler pooling.
 - (1) Bulk receipts at a regulated distributing plant are prorated to the quantities of Class I and Class II milk remaining at all regulated plants of the receiving handler, after making certain other assignments.

(2) Bulk receipts at a regulated supply plant are allocated to Class I after certain other assignments, remainder is Class II.

(3) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

b. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders outside New England using marketwide pooling are allocated the same as "a" above.

c. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders within New England.

(1) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

(2) Bulk receipts at regulated plants are allocated to Class I after certain other assignments, remainder is Class II.

3. Receipts assigned:

a. To Class I under 1a (1,2,3,4) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and Class II prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

b. To Class I under 1a (5,6,7) above, require a pool payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of shipping plant.

c. In 2a (1) above, are credited at the blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

d. In 2a (2) above, to the extent receipts are assigned to Class I, are credited at blend price adjusted for location of shipping plant.

Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price. (See Boston Summary)

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price, plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. Boston Class II price (201-210 mile zone) for the month plus 5.8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and producer. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) x 0.120.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and 10 miles or more from the marketing area; deduct:

a. 17.0 cents - 10 to 40 miles.

b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles.

c. 1.2 cents - each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles.

d. 1.0 cent - each additional 10 miles beyond 210 miles.

2. Class II.

a. 2.0 cents - 10 to 50 miles.

b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles.

c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles.

d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles.

e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles.

f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over.

3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in specified cities and towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 23 cents per hundredweight. For farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, or Worcester Counties in Massachusetts, or in specified cities and towns in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amounts are limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

*Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products which have had no assessment charge.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers, must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

*Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders: Plants under "a" or "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - a. Distributing plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk during the month on routes in the marketing area of another order.
 - b. Supply plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but:
 - (1) are regulated under another marketwide pool order, or
 - (2) make greater qualifying shipments to an individual-handler pool market during the month.
2. Plants not subject to other Federal orders: Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make pool payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling. Rate is difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of plant.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the research.

The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data sources and the methods used for data collection and analysis.

The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings of the research and the conclusions drawn from the study.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It mentions the practical implications of the research and the suggestions for future research.

The fifth part of the paper discusses the conclusion of the study. It mentions the overall findings of the research and the final conclusions drawn from the study.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the references used in the study. It mentions the sources of information used in the research and the books and articles cited in the paper.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the appendix. It mentions the additional information provided in the paper and the data used in the study.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 5
Tri-State (Kentucky-Ohio-West Virginia)

Order, revised:

1-1-64 (*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following districts: Pikeville-Paintsville: Martin, Magoffin, Floyd, Johnson, and Pike Counties, Kentucky. Charleston-Huntington: Boyd, Greenup, and Lawrence Counties, Kentucky; Lawrence County, Ohio; Boone, Cabell, Fayette, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties, West Virginia. Gallipolis-Scioto: Gallia, Meigs, Scioto, and Jackson Counties Ohio; specified areas of Pike County, Ohio and Lewis County, Kentucky; Jackson, Mason, and Roane Counties in West Virginia. Athens: Athens and Washington Counties, Ohio; Wood County, West Virginia.

Population (1960 Census): 1,428,111

Principal places are: Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, and Beckley, West Virginia. Portsmouth, Mariette, Athens, and Ironton, Ohio; Ashland, Kentucky.

Handler:

The operator of a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who distributes milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 25,000 pounds of Class I milk to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in at least three of the months October through January is a supply plant in the following February through September upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; reconstituted or fortified milk or skim milk (including "dietary" products); eggnog; sweet and sour cream; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products up to the weight of an equal volume of a like unfortified product of the same butterfat content.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
 - b. In fortified fluid milk products not accounted for as Class I.
 - c. Disposed of for livestock feed, and in the case of skim milk and butterfat only, dumped.
 - d. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers.
 - e. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
 - f. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
 - g. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated distributing plant to another in the form of fluid milk products and eggnog are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case such classification is limited to equivalent use in the transferee plant.
2. Transfers from a supply plant to a distributing plant or other supply plants is classified as indicated by both plants. During October through January, transfers from supply plants to distributing plants must be classified so that not over 10 percent of producer receipts at the distributing plant are Class II.
3. Distributing plants during February through September may allocate Class I to a supply plant from which transfers were received during at least three months in the preceding October through January period, depending upon the amount of such transfers.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by both handlers and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is **equivalent** to the amount of the transfers so classified.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants (remainder is Class I).
2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month $\times 0.120$.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

<u>Pikeville-</u> <u>Paintsville</u>	<u>Charleston-</u> <u>Huntington</u>	<u>Gallipolis-</u> <u>Scioto</u>	<u>Athens</u>	
\$1.30	\$1.20	\$1.10	\$1.00	April through August
1.97	1.87	1.77	1.67	September through March
(*Plus 10 cents for the months of January and February 1964.)				

A supply-demand adjuster is applied to the price based on the relationship of the ratio of gross Class I sales to producer receipts at distributing plants in the second and third preceding months to a standard utilization percentage provided in the order. A deviation percentage based on the above relationship is compared with similar deviations computed in the two preceding months. The deviations for the two preceding months may not exceed or be of opposite direction to that computed for the current month. The price adjustment is one-cent for each whole percent of deviation for the current month and an additional one-cent applied to the deviation in each of the two preceding months subject to the above limitations. The total supply-demand adjustment is limited to 38 cents. (For the first 15 months, beginning with April 1, 1963, any fluid milk plant which was not a regulated plant in the month preceding this date, would be excluded from above computation.)

3. Class II. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Class II differential for the preceding month, plus one cent.
2. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month -3 cents times 0.119).
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 0.12$.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and over 45 miles from Huntington, Williamson, Charleston, or Hinton, West Virginia; Paintsville, Ashland, or Pikeville, Kentucky; Portsmouth, Jackson, Athens, Marietta, or Gallipolis, Ohio; whichever is closest; deduct:

- a. 2.0 cents - each 10 to 100 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I. Handlers may report on basis of more than one accounting period per month. Assessment rate is multiplied by the number of accounting periods per month.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base-payment: No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.
 - a. Distributing plants who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order.
 - b. Supply plants who dispose of a greater portion of its milk to regulated plants in another order, unless the Secretary determines otherwise. Plants qualifying under "a" and "b" above are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. No provisions.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 16
Upper Chesapeake Bay, Maryland

Order, revised 3-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the city of Baltimore, town of Laurel, and the following Maryland counties: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Hartford, Howard, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester, and that part of Calvert and Frederick Counties not included in the Washington, D. C. order.

Population (1960 Census): 2,093,277

Principal places are: Baltimore, Annapolis, Salisbury, Cambridge, and Aberdeen, Maryland.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated pool plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships milk to a plant in "1" above.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
5. A cooperative association with respect to member producer milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants (maximum 10,000 pounds) is distributed on a route(s) in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, or a dairy farmer who delivered milk to a regulated plant March through August from a farm which supplied other than producer milk to another regulated plant owned or operated by the same handler during the preceding October through February, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or by a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted to an unregulated plant under specified conditions during the months of October through February.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and from cooperatives in the capacity as handlers (in cases where both regulated and an unregulated plant are operated by the same handler, in-area requirement is 5 percent of receipts, provided an additional 5 percent of receipts is shipped in the form of fluid milk products to the unregulated plant which disposes of such products as Class I on routes in the marketing area); and
- b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers during the months October through February, or 40 percent during the months March through September to a distributing plant which has Class I disposition on routes in the marketing area equal to 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants and total Class I disposition equal to 50 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months October through February is a supply plant in the following March through September unless nonregulated status is requested. A handler operating a distributing plant may upon proper notification consider two or more supply plants as a unit (system) for purpose of plant qualification.

3. Other. A manufacturing plant located in the marketing area which ships fluid milk products to a regulated distributing plant, if 90 percent of such manufacturing plants receipts from dairy farmers (including milk from cooperatives in the capacity as handlers) are from dairy farmers who hold Baltimore City permits and who belong to a cooperative association of which 70 percent of the members ship milk to other regulated plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk and skim milk (including concentrated, reconstituted, and fortified); buttermilk; plain and flavored milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk containing less than 12 percent butterfat and 50 percent (by weight) of such mixtures containing 12 but less than 18 percent butterfat. (Fortified products shall be Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of an unmodified fluid milk product of the same nature and butterfat content.)
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
- c. Disposed of on routes in the Washington, D. C. marketing area in fluid form as cream or any mixture of cream with milk or skim milk (except aerated and sour cream).

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product or a product disposed of as described in 1(c), above.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Milk and milk products dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. Disposed of in bulk fluid form to commercial food manufacturers meeting specified conditions.
- f. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants. A handler has the option to pay in the case of a cooperative producer's bulk tank milk, on farm weights and credit up to 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Bulk transfers to the extent of Class I disposition on routes in the marketing area by the unregulated plant receiving the transfer.
- c. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- d. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Baltimore, Maryland, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equal to the amount of the transfers. If transfers exceed this utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- e. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 300 miles from Baltimore, Maryland.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, and deduction from Class I of packaged fluid milk products priced under another order, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products from a producer-handler.
- c. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- d. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above except receipts in "c" which were priced as Class I under the other order. Payment rate: Class I price less Class II price, adjusted by respective butterfat and specified Class I location differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)1. Class I.

- a. \$5.35: July through February
- 4.90: March through June

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the combined supplies and utilizations in this order and in the Washington, D. C. order in the second and third preceding months. The current 2-month relationship is limited to the extent it can effect the price by the relationship of a current 12-month utilization percentage to an annual norm. Adjustment is 2 cents for each percent that the computed utilization differs from the standard. The change in the amount of adjustment is limited to 4 cents per month.

Such price shall not differ by more than 15 cents, the price computed in "b" below:

- b. Average of prices computed in (1) and (2) below, minus 7 cents.

Plus: \$0.15 - July through February

or

Minus: \$0.30 - March through June

- *(1) Class I price under Federal Order No. 4 (Delaware Valley), plus the following adjustments to eliminate the seasonality;

Plus: \$0.45 - April through June

Minus: \$0.15 - July through March

- (2) Class I-A price under Federal Order No. 2 (New York-New Jersey) prior to seasonal adjustment.

2. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price. Average price for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants U. S. adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.125 plus:

- + \$0.10: January and July
- + .09: February
- + .02: March
- .02: April
- .05: May
- .04: June
- + .17: August
- + .13: September through December

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Philadelphia cream price divided by 334.8 rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent (not less than Class II differential).

2. Class II. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th of current month) x 0.120.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials, rounded to the nearest full cent.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located 75 miles or more from Baltimore or Salisbury, Maryland, whichever is closer; deduct:

- a. 12.0 cents - first 75 miles.
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, milk received from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler, and other-source milk except milk priced under another Federal order allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March through June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of July through December by 184 (185, in the case of a producer on every-other-day delivery schedule who delivered July 1) less the number of days of nondelivery during such period, but not less than 154 days.
 - a. Provides under specified conditions, bases for dairy farmers who became producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated; for dairy farmers who transferred from the Washington, D. C. order and who were producers under the Upper Chesapeake Bay order; and for dairy farmers who transferred from an unregulated plant controlled by a handler to a regulated plant of such handler.
 - b. Free transfer of base upon proper application and division of base among joint holders upon termination of partnership.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers in "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - a. Distributing plants meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order, but which dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order.
 - b. Supply plants subject to another order except those which qualified as regulated plants under this order in each month of the preceding October through February period.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 3
Washington, D.C.-Va.-Md.

Order, revised 3-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions and ships at dock in Washington, D. C. and Alexandria, Virginia, and in the following counties: Arlington, Fairfax, and Prince William, all in the State of Virginia; Prince Georges (excluding the town of Laurel), Montgomery, Charles, St. Marys, and specified areas in Calvert and Frederick counties in Maryland.

Population (1960 Census): 2,165,342

Principal places are: Washington, D. C.; Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church, Virginia; Silver Spring, Rockville, and Frederick, Maryland.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated pool plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships milk to a plant in "1" or "2" above.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
5. A cooperative association with respect to bulk tank member producer milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant, if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed on a route(s) in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler or a dairy farmer for other markets, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant, or by a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler, or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted to a non-Federal order pool plant, March through September, and under specified conditions, October through February.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, including receipts from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler.
- b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, including milk received from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers (including receipts from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler) during the months October through February, or 40 percent during the months March through September to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months October through February is a supply plant in the following March through September unless nonregulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant. A manufacturing plant operated by a cooperative association 70 percent or more of whose members are qualified producers whose milk is received at regulated plants during the month, including the milk of such producers which is delivered to such other plants by a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. (Fortified products are Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of an unfortified fluid milk product of the same nature and butterfat content.)
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sour cream.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products except sour cream at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of in bulk to commercial food manufacturers meeting specified conditions.
- d. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- e. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- f. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.

h. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants. A handler has option to pay, in the case of a cooperative producer's bulk tank milk, on farm weights and credit up to 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I;

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products to the extent of Class I disposition in the marketing area and retransfers to pool plants which are classified as Class I. Transfers to plants having such disposition are then assigned remaining Class I use in excess of direct receipts from dairy farmers at the plant.
- c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Washington, D. C. unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equal to the amount of the transfers. If transfers exceed this utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- d. Bulk transfers to plants 300 miles or more from Washington, D. C., except cream for nonfluid use.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Nonfluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products from producer-handlers.
- c. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- d. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in "a" and "b" above, allocated to Class I. Payment rates: Nonfluid milk product Class I price at location of receiving plant less Class II price, both prices adjusted by butterfat differentials. Fluid milk products: Class I price adjusted for location of the nearest unregulated shipping plant less Class II price, both prices adjusted by butterfat differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)1. Class I.

- a. \$5.35: July through February
- 4.90: March through June

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the combined supplies and utilizations in this order and in the Upper Chesapeake Bay order in the second and third preceding months. The current 2-month relationship is limited to the extent it can affect the price by the relationship of a current 12-month utilization percentage to an annual norm. Maximum adjustment is 2 cents for each percent that the computed utilization differs from the standard. The change in the amount of adjustment is limited to 4 cents per month. Such price shall not differ by more than 15 cents, the price computed in "b" below.

- b. Average of prices computed in (1) and (2) below, minus 7 cents.
 - Plus: \$0.15 - January through February
 - or
 - Minus: \$0.30 - March through June

*(1) Class I price under Federal Order No. 4 (Delaware Valley marketing area), to eliminate the seasonality,

Plus: \$0.45 - April through June

Minus: \$0.15 July through March

(2) Class I-A price under Federal Order No. 2 (New York-New Jersey marketing area) prior to seasonal adjustment.

2. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price. Average price for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants U. S. adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.125 plus:

- + \$0.10: January and July
- + .09: February
- + .02: March
- .02: April
- .05: May
- .04: June
- + .17: August
- + .13: September through December

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Philadelphia cream price divided by 334.8 (not less than Class II differential).

2. Class II. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.120.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. For plants located 75 miles or more from Washington, D. C.; deduct:
 - a. 12.0 cents - first 75 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above applies, except with respect to excess milk.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, milk received from a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler, and other source-milk (excluding any milk which has had an administrative assessment charge under another order) allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies April through June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding base-forming months. of July through December by 184, less the number of days of nondelivery during such period, but not less than 154 days.
 - a. Provides, under specified conditions, bases for dairy farmers who became producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated; for dairy farmers who transferred from the Upper Chesapeake Bay order; and for dairy farmers who transferred from an unregulated plant controlled by a handler to the regulated plant of such handler.
 - b. Transfers to any other persons are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers in "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - a. Distributing plants meeting the pool plant requirements of this and another order, but which dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order.
 - b. Supply plants subject to another order except those which qualified as regulated plants under this order in each month of the preceding October through February period.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

On Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of receipts from regulated plants; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 7
Worcester, Massachusetts

Order, revised 1-1-64:

(*indicates revised provisions)

See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Massachusetts cities and towns: Auburn, Boylston, Charlton, Clinton, Dudley, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Holden, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Milbury, Northborough, Oxford, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, and Westminster.

Population (1960 Census): 471,617

Principal places are: Worcester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Gardner, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.

*2. The operator of an unregulated plant or pool bulk tank unit under another Federal order from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including Worcester) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from New England order plants are not over 2 percent of own farm production.

Producer:

Any person (except a producer-handler under any Federal order, a producer of certified milk, a producer under another Federal order, or a local or state government not engaged in the resale of any packaged fluid milk products on routes, if it so elects) who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is received by a handler at a regulated plant, December through June, from a farm which supplied nonpool milk to such handler during the previous July through November period.

*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

a. Disposition on routes in the marketing area exceeds 700 quarts on any day or a daily average of 300 quarts.

- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of its receipts of fluid milk products.
- c. Total disposition of Class I milk in the month or in either of the two preceding months is at least 40 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products.
- d. Total disposition of Class I milk on routes in this marketing area is greater than on routes in any other Federal marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships during the month at least a total of 15 percent of its producer receipts as fluid milk products to plants under any of the New England orders to which qualifying shipments may be made, with a majority of such shipments being made to plants under this order. A plant which was a pool supply plant during each of the months of July through November under this order, or which met certain pooling requirements under other New England orders or the New York-New Jersey order during this period may be a pool supply plant under this order during the period December through June, unless it requests revocation of automatic status.

Supply plants which meet shipping requirements of this order and of the Boston order and which ship only Class II milk to Boston plants may be regulated, upon request, under this order.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition not in excess of 2 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products.

*Exempt Distributing Plant:

A plant, other than a pool supply plant under any Federal order, meeting all the requirements of a regulated distributing plant except "a" under 1 above.

*Distributing Plant for Unregulated Markets:

A processing or packaging plant from which route disposition outside any Federal marketing area exceeds 50 percent of total receipts of fluid milk products, and which is not a regulated plant under any Federal order, or a producer-handler's plant under any Federal order, or an exempt distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, frozen milk, reconstituted milk, concentrated milk, flavored milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and 50 percent by weight of half and half.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. In milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of fluid milk and cream receipts not to exceed 2 percent.

*Transfers to Other Plants:

1. Transfers to regulated plants:

- a. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in this market are:
 - (1) Class I when in the form of packaged fluid milk products.
 - (2) Classified in the class to which assigned at the receiving plant when in bulk.
- b. Transfers to other Federal order plants are classified in accordance with "a" above.

2. Transfers to other than regulated plants.

- a. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:
 - (1) Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - (2) Transfers in consumer packages.
 - (3) Bulk transfers to intermediate plants which are retransferred to plants outside New England States and New York State.
- b. Bulk transfers to all other unregulated plants are Class I to the extent of Class I utilization at the receiving plant.

*Classification of Milk and Milk Products From Other Sources:

1. Receipts from other than regulated plants:

- a. From Class II deduct: (Remainder is Class I)
 - (1) Receipts, other than exempt milk, from a local or state government which has elected nonproducer status.
 - (2) Receipts from producer-handlers under any Federal order.
 - (3) Receipts from "exempt distributing plants" under any New England Federal order.
 - (4) Receipts of bulk fluid milk products from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
 - (5) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated supply plant from plants located more than 400 miles from Boston.
 - (6) Receipts, bulk or packaged, at a regulated distributing plant or supply plant from supply-type plants located within 400 miles of Boston.
 - (7) Receipts, packaged, at a regulated distributing or supply plant from "distributing plants for unregulated markets" located within 400 miles of Boston.
- b. Assign to classes, in the same manner as producer milk, receipts, bulk and packaged, at a regulated distributing plant from a plant located more than 400 miles from Boston.

2. Receipts from other Federal order plants:

- a. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders using individual handler pooling.
 - (1) Bulk receipts at a regulated distributing plant are prorated to the quantities of Class I and Class II milk remaining at all regulated plants of the receiving handler, after making certain other assignments.

- (2) Bulk receipts at a regulated supply plant are allocated to Class I after certain other assignments, remainder is Class II.
- (3) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.

b. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders outside New England using marketwide pooling are allocated the same as "a" above.

c. Receipts priced and pooled under other Federal orders within New England.

- (1) Packaged receipts at regulated plants are Class I.
- (2) Bulk receipts at regulated plants are allocated to Class I after certain other assignments, remainder is Class II.

Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

- 1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price. (See Boston Summary)
- 2. Class I. New England basic Class I price, plus 54 cents.
- 3. Class II. Boston Class II price (201-210 mile zone) for the month plus 5.8 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and producer. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month through 15th day of current month) \times 0.120.

Location Differentials:

- 1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 10 miles from the marketing area; deduct:
 - a. 17.0 cents - 1 to 40 miles.
 - b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles.
 - c. 1.2 cents - each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles.
 - d. 1.0 cent - each additional 10 miles.
- 2. Class II.
 - a. 2.0 cents - 1 to 50 miles.
 - b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles.
 - c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles.
 - d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles.
 - e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles.
 - f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over.
- 3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in Bristol, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, Plymouth, or Norfolk Counties in Massachusetts; or in the state of Rhode Island; or east of the Connecticut River in Connecticut; or the towns of Hinsdale, Brookline, Greenville, Hollis, Mason, and New Ipswich in New Hampshire; or Vernon, Vermont; add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amount is limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

*Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products which have had no assessment charge.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight deductible from nonmembers, must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provisions.

*Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders: Plants under "a" or "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
 - a. Distributing plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk during the month on routes in the marketing area of another order,
 - b. Supply plants which meet the pooling requirements under this order but:
 - (1) are regulated under another marketwide pool order, or
 - (2) make greater qualifying shipments to an individual-handler pool market during the month.
2. Plants not subject to other Federal orders: Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make pool payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of a daily average of 300 quarts for the month or 700 quarts on any day, whichever is greater, after deducting Class I receipts from Federal order plants under marketwide pooling. Rate is difference between Class I and blend prices adjusted for location of plant.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are the ...

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time.

I am, however, unable to give you a definite answer at this time.

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